THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The janata cloth scheme has been instrumental in providing sustained employment to handloom weavers and in making available cloth at affordable prices for mass consumption in the country. Some of the performance indicators are as follows:—

Year	Production (in million metres)	Employment generated (in lakh persons)	Amount of subsidy released (Rs. in lakhs)
1989-90	503.80	8.80	12913.93
1990-91	477.15	8.33	13005.00
1991-92	433.14	7 56	12582.00

(c) While the scheme has undoubtedly benefitted a good number of under employed and unemployed handloom weavers in different parts of the country, one of the negative features of the scheme is that it tended to deskill some of the skilled weavers.

(d) Government of India have issued a detailed guidelines for regulating, inter alia, the distribution of janata cloth through opening adequate number of outlets in both rural and urban areas. Sale of janata cloth is made by the implementing agencies through their own outlets. Bulk of the sales is, however, done by State/national level cooperative agencies which include State consumer cooperative federations, State civil supplies corporations, National Consumer Cooperative Federation, etc. These agencies have large number of outlets in rural areas. The entire distribution aspect is supervised by a High Powered State Level Implementation Committee headed by the Chief Secretary/Secretary to State Governments.

Shortfall/Rise in India's Share in the Global Textiles Export

3600. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of annual shortfall/rise in the country's share in the global exports of textiles during the last three years, year-wise till date;

(b) in what manner does it compare with the exports by other leading textile exporting countries like China, Japan, Germany and Pakistan etc;

(c) what are the major factors responsible for fall in the country's exports of textiles; and

(d) what is the strategy, if any formulated by Government to up its exports and also to tap other markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b) According to the latest available GATT Statistics, India's share in world textile exports amounted to about 2 per cent during 1988, 1989 and 1990.

Percentage shares of China, Japan, Germany and Pakistan were as given below:

Country	Percentage Shares		
	1988	1989	1990
Germany	11.4	11.5	12.0
China	7.5	7.0	6.5
Japan	6.0	5.5	5.5
Pakistan	2.0	2.0	(Not Availabe)

SOURCE GATT

(c) There has been no fall in India's exports of textiles.

(d) Government have taken a number of steps to increase exports like fixing of floor prices for quota items in terms of convertible currencies, introduction of Liberalised Exchange Rate Management System, facilitating import of new textile and garment machinery items without licensing requirements, liberalised Export Promotion (Capital Goods) Scheme, facilitating import of second hand machinery required for manufacture of garments, hosiery and made-ups without licensing requirements, facilitating easier access to raw material of international quality through advance licence scheme, encouragement to manufacturer-exporters and non-quota exporters through appropriate policy measures, organising Buyer-Seller Meets, participation in fairs and exhibitions abroad etc.

रेशम उत्पादकों को प्रोत्साहन और केन्द्रीय सहायता

3601. **श्री अजीत जोगी :**

श्रीमती कैलाशपति :

क्या **वस्त्र** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में पिछले दो वर्षों की तुलना में चालू वर्ष के दौरान रेशम का उत्पादन घट गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार रेशम-उत्पादकों को प्रोत्साहन और केन्द्रीय सहायता देने का विचार रखती है ताकि रेशम के उत्पादन में आ रही गिरावट को रोका जा सके ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वस्त्र मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अशोक गहलोत) : (क) और (ख) कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु और आंध्र प्रदेश के रेशम उत्पादक राज्यों में अचानक प्रेब्रीन रोग के फूट पड़ने के कारण वर्ष 1990-91 की तुलना में वर्ष 1991-92 के दौरान रेशम के उत्पादन में कमी आई है । केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड और संबंधित राज्य सरकारों ने इस रोग पर काबू पाने के लिए कई उपचारी कदम उठाए हैं । यह आशा की जाती है कि चालू वित्तीय वर्ष अर्थात्, 1992-93 के दौरान रेशम का उत्पादन पिछले 2 वर्षों की तुलना में अधिक होगा ।

(ग) और (घ) देश में रेशम उत्पादन के विकास को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए राज्य रेशम उत्पादन विभाग द्वारा किए जा रहे प्रयासों को पूरा करने के लिए केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड ने पूरे देश में यूनिटों की स्थापना के लिए कदम उठाए हैं ताकि उद्योग को अनुसंधान एवं विकास, विस्तार, प्रशिक्षण और अवस्थापना संबंधी समर्थन प्रदान किया जा सके । इसके अतिरिक्त देश में रेशम के उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहन